

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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## ates Surge 3-2 Lead the Series

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## U.K. Bars Yielding In Ulster

Vote by Tories  
Backs Maudling

By Anthony Lewis

BRISTOL, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The home secretary, Reginald Maudling, reaffirmed in strong terms today the government's commitment to keep Northern Ireland a part of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Maudling said that the British people of this struggle, Mr. Maudling said. "They hope to win it. They hope to win it."

"Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom and will remain so as long as that is the will of her people. And so long as Northern Ireland is in the United Kingdom, our army will do its duty there in the defense of law, order and justice."

U.K. soldiers battle gun-armed Irish border. Page 2.

hands of the IRA. His strong words unquestionably fit the mood of the delegates, who voted their backing for the campaign against terrorism.

But privately members of the Conservative government do not conceal their deep concern about the trend of events in Northern Ireland. They fear that the authority of the provincial government at Stormont has been seriously shaken.

The Catholic minority in Ulster has long been alienated from the Stormont government, which has always been dominated by the Protestant Unionist majority since partition created the provincial regime 50 years ago.

But Catholic feelings have grown much stronger since Brian Faulkner, the Stormont prime minister, began internment suspected terrorists Aug. 8. So far, about 250 men, all Catholics, have been interned without trial.

The estrangement of Catholic opinion from the whole political system seems to be frustrating new proposals for political reform by the British and Ulster governments.

The object of the proposals is to give Catholics an active role at Stormont. Mr. Maudling sounded that theme hard as well as the need for greater security.

But it is widely recognized here that it may be too late for any reforms designed to bring Catholics into the provincial government system. Such ideas might have been welcomed a year or even six months ago, but it is feared now that the hatred between the two communities may have gone too far.

This there is increasing talk about the provincial government disappearing and Northern Ireland being ruled from London like Scotland or Cornwall. No one in the government would speculate that way aloud, but officials are prepared for the possibility.

Dr. Earl W. Sutherland

## erican Wins Nobel Prize for Medicine

OILB, Oct. 14 (UPI).—William Sutherland, an American physiologist, won the 1971 Nobel Prize for Medicine.

Dr. Sutherland, 55, was awarded the prize for his discovery of cyclic AMP, a chemical messenger which he said acted as a "messenger" between the number of different body.

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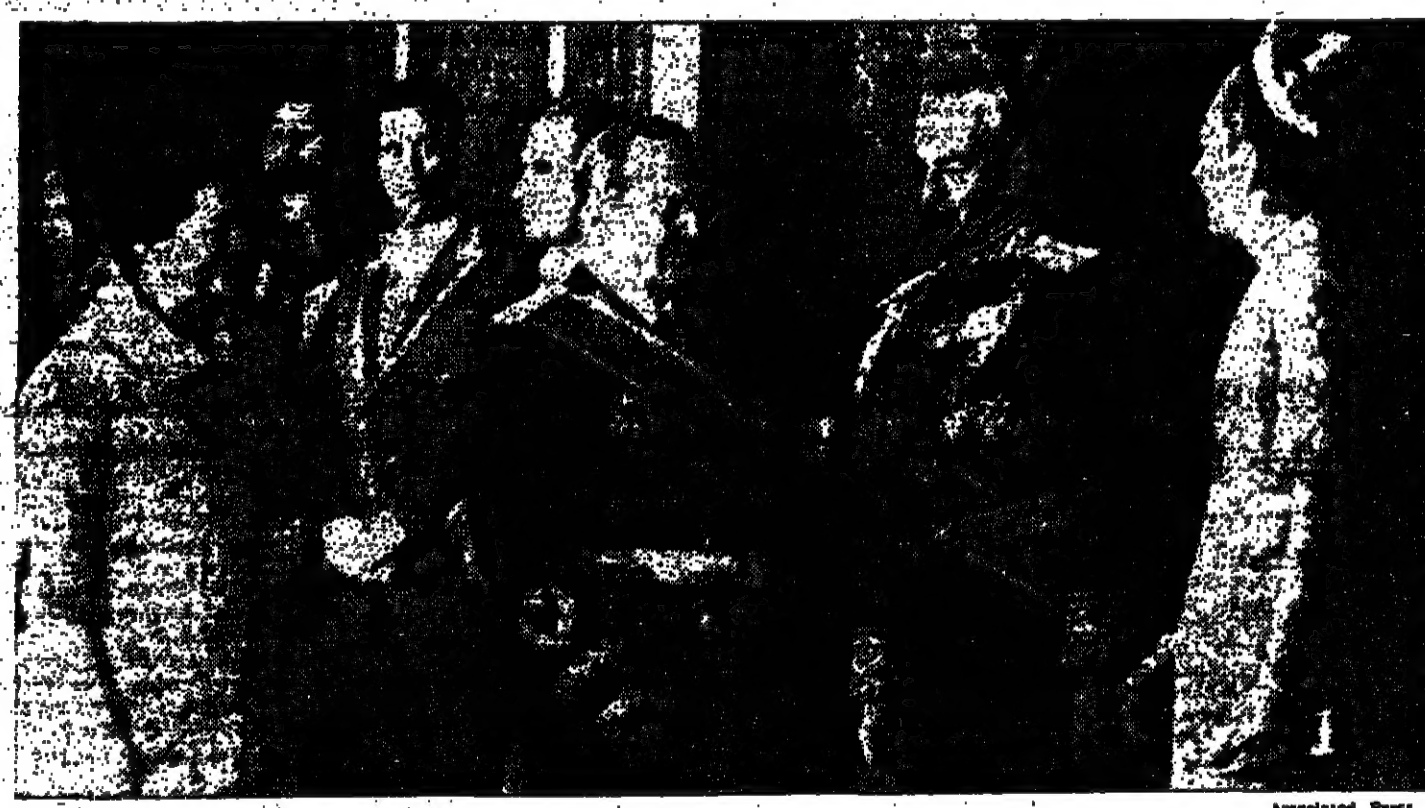
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## A Gala Night For the Ancient Persian Empire

Page 2.



## Votes \$85 Million Fund for Israel

## Senate Unit Cuts All Aid to Pakistan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—Trimming millions of dollars in aid to Pakistan from President Nixon's foreign aid requests, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed today to end all assistance to Pakistan.

The committee also earmarked a special \$85 million aid fund for Israel, but postponed final work on the total \$3.5-billion foreign assistance authorization measure until the House votes next week on an end-the-war amendment.

Individual members gave the data to newsmen. But Chairman J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., and committee aides refused to con-

firm figures until a final session sometime next week.

As related by senators, the committee voted a 30 percent across-the-board cut in the military assistance program, in the development loans and in supporting assistance.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., reported the committee added the \$85 million supporting assistance loan to help bolster the Israeli budget after it had first made its general cut.

He and Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, said the committee also voted a 15 percent reduction in funds for the Alliance for Progress in Latin America.

Sen. Church said members agreed to withhold final action on the measure until the House can act on the military procurement bill which contains a Vietnam-cut amendment authorized by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana.

Sen. Church said he was pleased that the committee had reconsidered previous action and added tougher language to the Pakistan aid amendment which has already passed the House.

Senate Version Stricter

He said the stricter Senate version closes down aid of every kind—military, economic, grants, loans and sales—until such time as the President certifies to Congress that Pakistan is cooperating in bringing peace to the Indian subcontinent, and is allowing refugees now in India to return peacefully to their homes in East Pakistan.

Sen. Church said the cutoff would apply also to aid now in the pipeline to Pakistan as well as that scheduled for the future.

In a related move today, the State Department said a Foreign Relations Committee amendment to put a \$350 million ceiling on U.S. aid to Cambodia would seriously threaten its defense capability.

Department spokesman Robert McCloskey made the administration's view known by releasing a letter to the committee from

Acting Secretary of State John N. Irwin.

The letter was dated yesterday, the same day as the committee's action. The administration has requested \$25 million as the minimum sum for Cambodia.

It said the cut in aid could greatly encourage North Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia and dishearten the government in Phnom Penh.

... an amendment which cuts our requested assistance program to Cambodia by approximately 40 percent and which eliminates the President's authority to provide additional assistance if circumstances require, could greatly encourage a step-up of North Vietnamese aggressive action in Cambodia and would greatly dishearten the government of Cambodia," he said.

Enemy Toll Drops

The allied commands said that 142 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong had been killed, 412 fewer than the week before.

The commands said the total reported casualties for the war were:

American—45,572 killed in action, 301,936 wounded, 9,812 dead from nonbattle causes.

South Vietnamese—123,955 killed in action, 290,996 wounded.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong—777,035 killed.

In new combat, field reports said 33 North Vietnamese were killed today in a battle four miles northeast of the Cambodian rubber plantation town of Krok when a South Vietnamese ranger battalion supported by armored cavalry collided with an enemy company and some rear-guard units.

## U.S. War Toll Eight, Lowest In Six Years

SAIGON, Oct. 14 (AP).—American battle casualties in Vietnam dropped sharply last week despite fighting along the Cambodian border, and the number of dead was said to have been the lowest in more than six years.

The U.S. command said 8 Americans were killed and 72 wounded during the week of Oct. 9-15, compared with 21 killed and 117 wounded in the previous week.

It was the smallest number of Americans killed in combat since the week of Aug. 22-28, 1965, when six were killed, the command said.

Ten other Americans died last week of causes other than enemy action, the command reported.

The South Vietnamese government reported 33 soldiers killed, 877 wounded and 45 missing last week, a slight increase over the previous week.

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## Rogers Says U.S. Must Reconsider Rearming Israel

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 14 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers reopened the possibility of selling Israel more Phantom jets today because the Soviet Union had promised to strengthen the military might of Egypt.

Mr. Rogers "deplored" the promise, made in a Soviet-Egyptian communiqué issued in Moscow yesterday after a visit by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

He said it was "particularly unfortunate" that the promise came at a time when the United States is pursuing efforts to reach an interim Middle Eastern agreement on reopening the Suez Canal.

"In the light of that," Mr. Rogers continued, "we will have to carefully consider our position, particularly in view of President Nixon's statement that the military balance in the Middle East should not change."

Mr. Rogers made his comment to newsmen after an hour-long conference with Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban. Mr. Eban told reporters that Israel's concern was "intensified" by the Moscow communiqué and said, "The balance can only be maintained if the supply of aircraft is resumed."

Israel received its last Phantoms purchased under previous commitments in July. The U.S. position before the Moscow communiqué was issued was that the balance of forces had been maintained by Israel's qualitative superiority. U.S. officials have said many times that the balance was under continuing review.

Today, they said the balance would get a "new, particularly close look" at technical levels of the state, defense and intelligence community and that this look would be considered at "fairly high levels."

U.S. officials said Mr. Rogers had made it clear that Washington would try to reduce the Israeli risks to negligible proportions.

Mr. Eban also said that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

At Paris Peace Talks

## U.S. Sees Hanoi 'Bothered,' 'At Loss' by Nixon's Trips

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Communist officials at the Vietnam peace talks today declined comment on President Nixon's plans to visit Moscow, but their bitter verbal attacks prompted U.S. suggestions that they were "at a loss" and isolated even in the Communist world.

U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter brushed aside often acrimonious Communist remarks against himself at the 132d session of the stalled talks by saying he felt the Communists seemed "a little bothered by international events and seemed to be at a loss today."

Asked by newsmen whether the ambassador was referring to the planned Moscow and Peking trips by Mr. Nixon, U.S. press spokesman Stephen Ledogar suggested that was a "safe" assumption.

He noted that the President's travel plans, negotiations between North and South Vietnamese representatives and unidentified "events" indicated that the Vietnamese are practically the only people in the world who are not negotiating their differences.

Apparently replying indirectly to Mr. Porter's remarks upon leaving the session, Hanoi press spokesman Nguyen Thanh Le said somewhat defensively that North Vietnam's "struggle benefited from the previous, many-sided and effective aid of the Soviet Union and China and other Socialist countries" as well as "peace-loving people" worldwide.

Within the session itself, Mr. Porter denounced Communist "rigidity" at the talks which was "apparently caused by the inability of your leadership to respond to events and changed situations as the leaders of other divided states are endeavoring to do."

That was taken as an allusion to the Korean and German discussions now under way as well as the President's announced travel plans.

He criticized the North Vietnamese building of a road in the Western end of the Demilitarized Zone—separating the two Vietnams—"contrary to previous engagements and understandings."

Mr. Ledogar said the road had been "recently completed" and

was now "operative" in linking the North and South Vietnamese road systems. The United States regarded the existence of the road, which leads past Khe Sanh and into the A Shau valley in South Vietnam, as "exceedingly serious." Nothing recent U.S. air strikes in the western end of the DMZ, Mr. Ledogar said the road was not built to encourage tourism.

Mr. Le said U.S. mention of the road was a "pretext" to distract attention from continuing U.S. aggression. Nothing Defense Secretary Melvin Laird's plan to visit Saigon next month, Mr. Le recalled the Cambodian and Laotian incursions and said "experience shows that after each [Laird visit], the U.S. war of aggression has been intensified."

Commentator Yuri Kornilov of the Soviet news agency, Tass, said Russia will approach the talks here next May on the principle that there are no political or other problems which cannot be solved around a table if there is a will to agree.

"It goes without saying that the Soviet people take account of the fact that there are circles in the U.S.A. which try to hinder the carrying out of plans for peace and cooperation," he added.

These circles have launched aggression in Vietnam, supported Israeli extremists and favored continuing the arms race, he said.

"The Soviet Union has given and will continue to give a decisive rebuff to the imperialist policy of aggression and war," Mr. Kornilov added.

"But in Soviet foreign policy a firm, decisive rebuff to aggression is invariably combined with a constructive line directed at settling pressing international problems and maintaining normal relations with states belonging to another social system."

"The forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting from these positions," the commentator wrote.



William P. Rogers.



Dr. Earl W. Sutherland

receiving congratulations yesterday.







## Social Reforms Regime in Turkey Seen Entered by Agnew's Visit

By Peter Gross

ANKARA, Oct. 14 (UPI)—President Agnew, who ended his official visit to Turkey with a strong boost to the Turkish government's efforts toward social reforms, said the visit was the end of the long period of isolation between the United States and Turkey.

Agnew, who was accompanied by his wife, Anne, and daughter, Elizabeth, arrived in Ankara last night and was met by a large crowd of people. He was then taken to the Presidential Palace, where he was received by President Demirel.

Agnew's visit was the first by a U.S. president to Turkey since 1966. During his stay, he will meet with government officials and members of the opposition.

Agnew's visit was seen as a sign of the Turkish government's efforts toward social reforms. He is expected to meet with Prime Minister Demirel and other government officials.

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**BIG LEAK**—Helicopter flying over massive, 100-foot-long break in California's new \$2 billion aqueduct in Lancaster. Several square miles were inundated and a few homes were surrounded by water when the aqueduct broke late Tuesday night, but crop damage, mostly alfalfa, was minimal. A six-mile stretch was shut down for investigation. The aqueduct is the backbone of the California project which carries water to Southern California from the northern part of the state.

## Nixon Has List of 6 for High Court

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI)—President Nixon's search for two Supreme Court nominees has narrowed to a list of six. They include four sitting judges, two of them women.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell yesterday asked the American Bar Association to investigate the qualifications of the six in time for the President to make the nominations by late next week. The six are:

- Herschel E. Friday, 46, the leading bar lawyer in Arkansas, who has taken time from his large corporate law practice in Little Rock to defend local school boards against desegregation suits filed by civil rights groups. A former member of the ABA's board of governors, Mr. Friday was said to be the top prospect to replace the late Justice Hugo L. Black of Alabama.

- Mildred Lillie, 56, a prominent Roman Catholic and, since 1968, a judge of the 4th District Court of Appeals, a state intermediate court in Los Angeles one step below the California Supreme Court. She was reportedly the leading candidate to become the first woman nominee to the high court. She would replace retired Justice John M. Harlan.

- Sen. Robert C. Byrd, a 53-year-old West Virginia Democrat and the Senate majority whip. According to a statement by Mr. Nixon Tuesday, he was being considered "as the result of several of his colleagues recommending him."

- Judge Charles Clark, 49, of Jackson, Miss., a member of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the past two years. He was a legal aide to the state administration when it was resisting the integration of the University of Mississippi in 1962.

- Sylvia A. Bacon, 40, a new judge of the District of Columbia Superior Court, a former prosecutor when it was resisting the integration of the University of Mississippi in 1962.

- Judge Paul H. Roney, 50, of St. Petersburg, Fla., who has sat with Judge Clark on the 5th Circuit Court since last year, when he was named to fill the vacancy created when G. Harrold Carswell entered politics after the Senate rejected his Supreme Court nomination.

- Many members of the legal community expressed disappointment that more distinguished names did not appear on the list. Civil rights and labor lawyers, some of whom have sought previous high court appointments to the court, reacted with dismay.

## Moratorium Day Marked by Small Rallies in U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—A number of small Moratorium Day rallies and demonstrations against the war in Indochina were staged across the United States yesterday but there were no huge crowds or big-city gatherings as in recent years.

Most of the demonstrations were peaceful and subdued, but in many places where crowds had gathered in the thousands in former years, only tens or hundreds of persons gathered this year.

One of the largest and least disciplined rallies occurred in New York City's Garment District at the end of the working day, when 1,500 persons gathered to hear Mayor John Lindsay condemn the war as immoral in previous Moratorium Day programs. In New York City, crowds have reached 20,000 and more.

In Cleveland, hecklers drowned out part of a speech by the Democratic party mayoral candidate, James Carney, who told 200 persons the war must stop.

## 8 U.S. Governors in Russia Visit Synagogue in Georgia

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (AP)—Laden with baskets of fresh fruit from the Soviet Union's deep south, eight American governors returned from Soviet Georgia today where they visited a synagogue and a church and discussed President Nixon's forthcoming visit to Russia.

The governors had time for a quick snack at their hotel before they pursued the tight schedule arranged by their Soviet hosts: A visit to the supreme court, lunch, talks with the Moscow city administration and discussions with officials from the Ministry of Agriculture.

## U.S. Protests Chile's Policy In Seizures

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said yesterday that the United States was "deeply disturbed" by Chile's decision to pay no compensation for nationalized copper mining investments. He called it a "serious departure from accepted standards of international law."

In a formal statement read by the State Department spokesman, Robert J. McInerney, Mr. Rogers appeared to be making an effort to leave the door open for the Chilean government to reconsider its action.

But he warned that if Chile fails "to meet its international obligations, it could jeopardize flows of private funds and erode the base of support for foreign assistance with possible adverse effects on other developing countries."

Thus Mr. Rogers appeared to be seeking to have pressure put on Chile by countries seeking development assistance.

The secretary's statement seemed about as far as Washington could go in dealing with the expropriation problem. In most other cases where U.S. properties have been nationalized without compensation—notably in Cuba and in Peru—Washington has been unable to help the industries recoup their investments.

The only action now available to the U.S. government is the suspension of aid.

## 2 Boats Raided Coast, Cuba Says

MIAMI, Oct. 14 (AP)—A commando group in two boats attacked a small fishing village on Cuba's northeast coast Tuesday, killing at least two people and injuring four, Havana radio said today.

The broadcast, monitored in Miami, said the night attack was carried out "from the north" and blamed it on "the government of the United States and its accomplices."

The radio said the assault was carried out with heavy and middle-caliber weapons. The two attacking crafts "departed toward the north," the broadcast said.

## Italy's Fugitive Prince Reported in Spain

MILAN, Oct. 14 (AP)—Prince Junio Valerio Borghese, the "black prince" of fascism wanted since last March on insurrection charges, is in Spain, according to his lawyer.

The lawyer, Giuseppe Bana, revealed in a Milan court yesterday that the prince appeared before a Madrid notary on Sept. 28 for a sworn statement. The Milan tribunal is hearing a suit brought by Prince Borghese against an Italian magazine he accuses of having libeled him. He dropped out of sight last March 18, just before Italian authorities charged him and five other persons with planning an armed insurrection.

## In Fraud Probe in U.S. FTC Releases Firms' 'Proof' For Automobile Ad Claims

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI)—The Federal Trade Commission yesterday made public the materials submitted by seven automobile companies to substantiate their advertising claims.

The companies—the Big Four U.S. manufacturers plus three foreign car makers—were asked to submit evidence to back up their claims as General Motors' contention that its Chevrolet Chevelle has "109 advantages to keep it from becoming old before its time."

GM's evidence consisted of a list of Chevrolet's "features," including a number of anti-pollution and safety items required by federal law, items considered standard equipment and styling attributes. Among the "109 advantages" were: automatic choke, back-up lights; balanced wheels and tires; new selection of interior colors (listed twice); outside rear-view mirror; full line of models, and padded sun visors.

The FTC released the information without comment, but it is studying it to see if there has been any deceptive advertising. The documents are available for public inspection and may be published at a later date.

To back up its advertising claim run in May, 1971, that the Ford LTD is "quieter than some of the most expensive cars," Ford submitted two reports more than five years old. One test, conducted in 1965, compared two used 1965 Rolls-Royces and five used 1965 Fords—only one of them an LTD. The other 1965 test compared new 1966 Fords with nine older foreign cars, including a 1963 Daimler with over 37,000 miles and a 1964 Jaguar with 20,000 miles.

Ford's claim that its LTD was "over 600 percent quieter," was documented by a report on a series of tests in downtown Chicago where the noise level inside the car was compared with the noise level outside the car, not with a competitor's noise level.

American Motors asked to prove its claim that the Hornet is the "lowest-priced compact made in America," submitted a list of the suggested retail prices for the lowest-priced two-door American compacts. The Hornet, at \$2,174, was one dollar cheaper than its nearest competitor, the Ford Maverick. The common practice among dealers, however, is to sell cars at prices below the manufacturer's suggested price.

Nissan Motor Corp. asked to document claims of the Datsun

it distributes, submitted as evidence the very advertisement from which the claims came. So did other firms.

The other companies submitting data were Chrysler Corp., Volkswagen of America and Toyota Motor Co.

A good deal of the data consisted of in-house company documents, not independent analysis. Quite a bit of evidence was in the form of magazine articles.

Ford, for instance, sent in a Consumer Reports survey of the frequency of auto repair to back up an ad for the Maverick. Consumer Reports specifically prohibits the use of its test conclusions in advertising.

The auto companies were the first major industry asked by the FTC to send in evidence to back up their ad claims. Makers of air conditioners and electric shavers have also been asked for data.

## Whale Flown To W. Germany From Seattle

FRANKFURT, Oct. 14 (UPI)—A 12-foot, 2,500-pound killer whale was flown into Frankfurt today.

The gray and white whale, named Cando, was aboard a cargo jet which brought it to West Germany from the Seattle Marine Aquarium.

Cando is "on lend" to the Florida Dolphin Show, which is touring in Germany. Its own killer whale, Wally, died of a heart attack last week.

Bert Goldberg of Seattle, who caught both whales off the Washington coast, said Cando made the trip in a canvas sling suspended over a tank of water.

Throughout the flight, the 18-month-old "baby" had to be sprinkled with water to keep its body temperature from rising too far.

## New Canadian Ad Code Aims To Protect Child—and Parent

OTTAWA, Oct. 14 (UPI)—A new code for children's advertising that would avoid undue pressure on parents and respect the power of a child's imagination was adopted yesterday by the Canadian Association of Broadcasters.

The code will become mandatory Jan. 1, 1972. It was endorsed by most advertisers and broadcasters.

The association said the code included the principle that "most children have little or no income of their own and cannot be expected to have a rational scale of economic values."

It said the youngsters also "have not had an opportunity to develop a sense of discrimination and thus are not always able to separate the real world from the world of their imagination." The main provisions of the code were:

- Advertising should respect the power of a child's imagination and should not exaggerate service, product or premium characteristics or stimulate unreasonable expectations by children of their performance.

- To avoid undue pressure on parents, advertising must not urge children to ask their parents to make inquiries or purchases.

- Since children may not always be able to distinguish between a program and its commercial messages, personalities or characters on children's programs should not be used to promote products on their own programs, and nationally known persons, other than professional actors or announcers, should not be used.

The agreement to end the 100-day strike came on a voice vote by members of the local after the move was recommended by Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

"Bridges didn't order anyone to go back, it was just his recommendation," said John Pandora, a longshore local president here.

The actual agreement was that the down "steady men"—specialists needed to start mothballed equipment—should return to the job, thus paving the way for the full work force to return.

The steady men will report for the job as soon as their names are requested by management, the Pacific Maritime Association, Mr. Pandora said.

On the Gulf and East Coasts, meanwhile, some 38,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Association went into the 14th day of their strike against shippers, and 100,000 United Mine Workers remained idle in a strike against soft-coal operators in 20 states which also entered its 14th day.

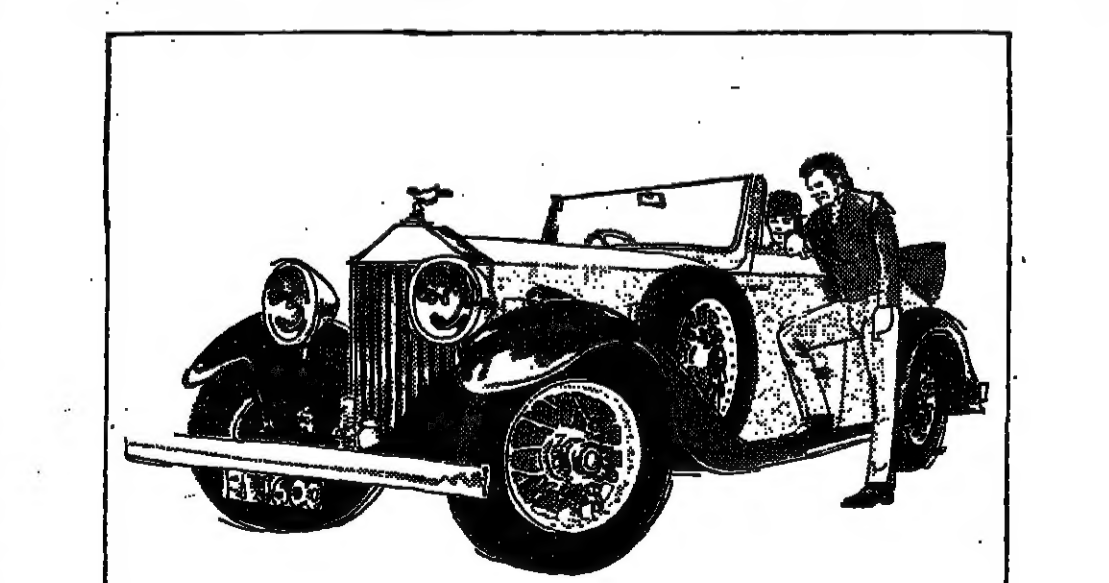
## Philip Berrigan Trial on Jan. 10

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 14 (AP)—The Rev. Philip Berrigan and seven other anti-war activists are scheduled to go on trial here Jan. 10 on federal charges which include plotting to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

U.S. District Court Judge J. Dixon Herman emphasized yesterday that the trial date was tentative and depended on the outcome of various pretrial maneuvers. He set Oct. 28-29 as tentative dates for pretrial arguments.

## Tito to Visit Britain

BRISBANE, Oct. 14 (UPI)—President Tito will pay a short visit to Britain in November at the invitation of the British government on his way home from his visit to Canada, it was announced today.



The more you know about classic cars, the more you like the 1936 Rolls-Royce.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's



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Walters in a 1959 photo after his parole from a Texas prison. He is broadly exhibiting two paintings he did while serving sentence. On his release, he said: "If I ever go back to prison it'll be for singing too loud in church."

## Holding Hostages Walters and Clyde Sidekick Killed by a Texas Ranger

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 14 (UPI)—A Texas Ranger shot and killed a man and a woman who were holding hostages in a Fort Worth suburb yesterday.

The man, James Earl Ray, was shot in the back of the head by a Texas Ranger who was looking for him. The woman, Jane Lynn Houston, was shot in the chest by the same Texas Ranger.

Ray was shot while he was holding a woman hostage. The woman was shot while she was holding a man hostage.

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## Less Than the Best

The President is going to Moscow—which is good. But Secretary Laird glooms over the rapid rise in Soviet missile strength on land and sea—and that is bad. Mr. Nixon is also going to Peking (good), but the United States is involved in a complex struggle to keep Taiwan in the UN, the effects of which can be unfortunate. Just so, organized labor has agreed to serve on the new Pay Board, which is good for the prospects for Phase 2 of the Nixon economic policy—but on terms which suggest such complete autonomy for the board and such complete freedom for the unions to defy the board that the prospects become dim again.

So, at home and abroad, the American people are forced to settle for less than the best—this, of course, is repugnant to those who have a very clear idea of just what is best and who are sure it could be attained if those in power only had the wisdom their critics so indubitably possess. But for realists, worse than the best may be far better than the worst, and in all of the instances mentioned above there remains the possibility of improving difficult situations by reasonable discussion.

It is only a possibility. In the case of the Soviet Union, the Nixon visit, plus the strategic arms limitation talks, may conceivably reduce the levels of national expenditure on arms and the race for superiority in them. With regard to Peking, there will be repercussions of the UN struggle over the status of Taiwan, but again, conceivably, the Nixon journey may open the way to constructive discussions of the differences between the United States and the People's Republic of China. Finally, although the acknowledgment of organized labor as, in effect, a sovereign state within the American eco-

nomic community is ominous, there is still the hope that a measure of statesmanship will prevail within the Pay Board.

Well over a century ago, Alexis de Tocqueville wrote a most perceptive, and still valuable, study of American institutions and mores as they existed at the time of his visit to the young republic. One of his chapters is headed: "How the Americans Combat Individualism by the Doctrine of Self-Interest Properly Understood." Self-interest remains a vital force in today's America: it will probably influence, in one form or another, the negotiations in Moscow and Peking, as well as the deliberations of the Pay Board. The public, business and labor representatives on the board will each have his own notion of what individual self-interest, as projected into the group he speaks and acts for, means. But just as these persons will stand for collective entities, so they will have a responsibility to see that this interest is "properly understood."

For the individual member of a particular union, that interest may seem to be a specific wage raise, in a specific contract, but its effect—immediately upon the larger community, ultimately upon the union and the individual—may be quite the reverse of what an unenlightened self-interest might appear to dictate. If enlightenment can come through discussion, the results will not be wholly bad. De Tocqueville commented: "Every American has the sense to sacrifice some of his private interests to save the rest. We want to keep, and often lose, the lot." The dichotomy between Americans and Europeans may not be as sharp as in his day; he may even have been overstating the case then. But the ideal is worth holding before the Pay Board—and the American people.

## More Than Merely 'Present'

"I would place you among the greatest secretaries of state this country has had," Harry S. Truman wrote to Dean Acheson as they prepared to leave office in 1953. We are still too close to the events of that period to evaluate Mr. Truman's characteristically exuberant assessment. What is clear is that Mr. Acheson, not only as secretary of state but during six wartime and postwar years as assistant and under secretary, played a highly creative and often decisive role in the shaping and administration of American foreign policy.

These were crisis years in which the United States groped its way out of prewar isolationism into a commanding role in a dangerous world, often by ad hoc planning and improvisation. The philosophy and ideology with which Mr. Acheson helped shape the American policy may well have led to the global overcommitment of which the nation is now so weary. Yet much of what he helped build has stood the test of the intervening years; some of it is certain to endure for the indefinite future.

As assistant secretary of state he played a major part in creating the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, whose long period of usefulness has by no means been ended with the current financial divisions in the Western world. As under secretary he delivered at Cleveland, Miss., what Mr. Truman rightly called "the prologue to the Marshall Plan" a month before Secretary of State Marshall sketched its foundation at Harvard.

The Acheson imprint was on the Truman Doctrine and the North Atlantic Treaty, along with the decision to rearm West Germany as a partner in that alliance. He recommended American intervention in Korea, masterminded the peace treaty that restored Japan to international respectability and ordered the White Paper on China, which documented the disintegration of the Nationalist government and provoked enduring attacks on Mr. Acheson, many of them by critics who had never bothered to read it.

It was a remarkably constructive and effective public career; but one can only guess how effective Mr. Acheson might have been as secretary of state had he not lost to some degree the confidence of Congress and the public because of the contemptible and vicious attacks of Sen. Joseph McCarthy and others who, for partisan ends, joined in the preposterous charge that he was "soft" on Communism and somehow had "lost" China to the Reds. Such defamation inevitably narrowed his scope for diplomatic experiment and maneuver. It may be recalled today that President Nixon, who now rightly praises Mr. Acheson's "rigorous conscience" and "profound devotion to his country," gleefully assaulted "Dean Acheson's college of cowardly Communist containment" in the 1952 campaign. It is a measure of Mr. Acheson's stature that he freely gave his counsel, when invited to do so, to the man who made that savage attack.

After leaving office, Mr. Acheson gave even looser rein to the sharp, tart tongue that had earned him some unnecessary enemies on Capitol Hill. With more than a touch of arrogance, he had always made it clear that he did not suffer fools gladly—or those whom he considered fools, and the latter often included citizens of more than average intelligence who happened to disagree with him. His views on foreign policy seemed to have been frozen at the height of the Cold War. His contempt for the United Nations and for those opposed to white minority rule in southern Africa did him no credit in his later years.

Still, Mr. Acheson obviously relished the role of elder statesman and commentator. He wrote many articles and letters for magazines and newspapers, and he produced six books which shed light on his time. He called the last book, dealing with the major foreign policy developments of his public years, "Present at the Creation." It was outrageously—uncharacteristically—modest. Dean Acheson was decidedly more than "present."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Sadat's Shopping List

Short of some undercover contacts going on between Egypt and Israel through Dr. Jarring, or at the United Nations, or in Washington—which seems highly unlikely—the Rogers plan must be regarded as a dead duck. It is this which makes Mr. Sadat's talks in Moscow so important. Russo-Egyptian relations have been going through a sticky period.

Mr. Sadat wants to find out from the

Russians how far they would support him if he took aggressive action against Israel in Sinai. It would entail supplies of such weapons as land-to-land rockets as well as extra aircraft and tanks. The Soviet leaders seem disinclined to meet requests of this kind, yet must pay very careful attention to them. Egypt appears to be playing it both ways. There has been just enough warmth in her recent relations with Washington to make the Russians jittery.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

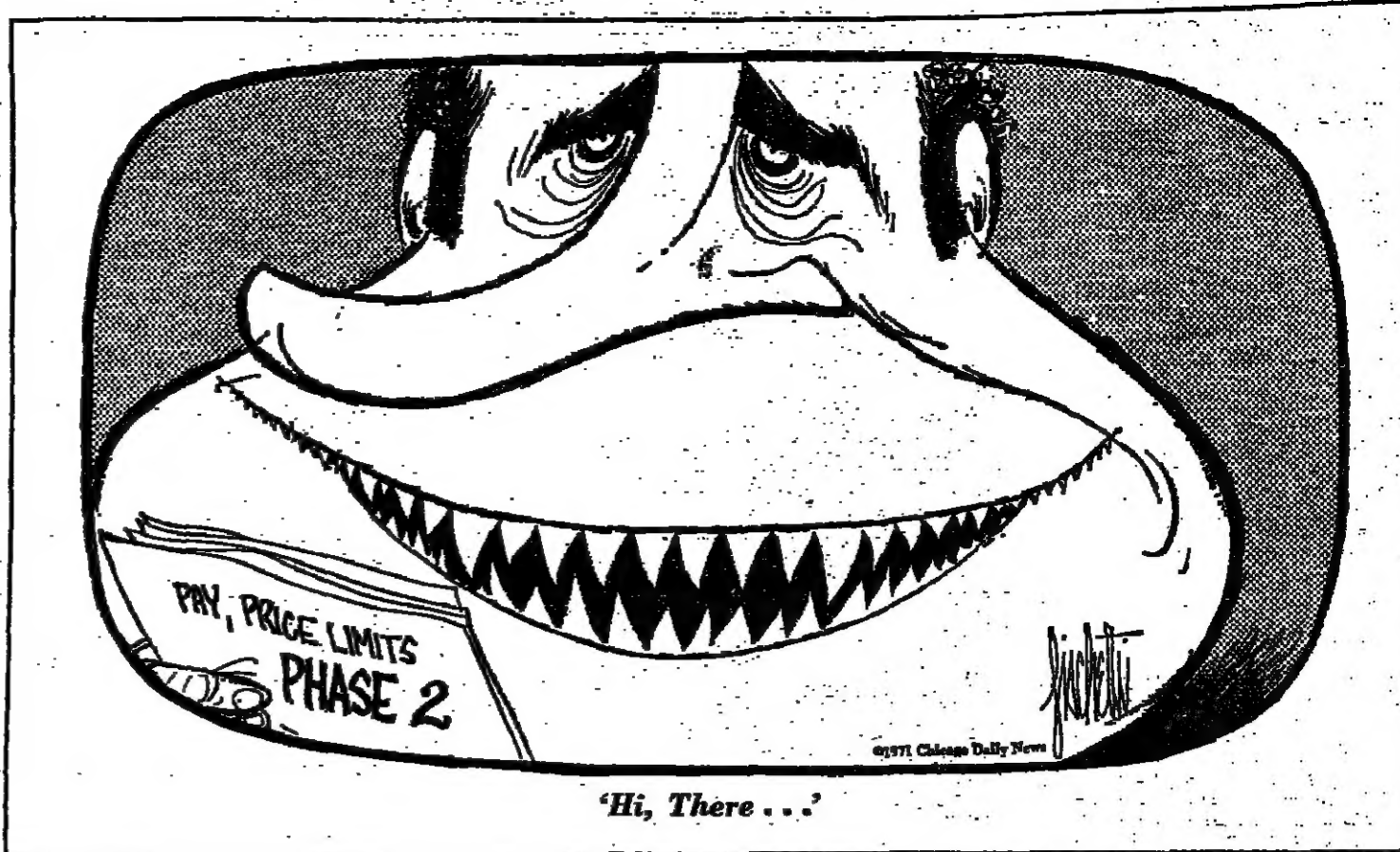
Oct. 15, 1896

CADIZ, Spain.—"If Spain has not put down the insurrection in Cuba by April 1, it is the intention of the Government to give up the struggle and let the island go." The significance of this statement, coming from an officer of rank in the Spanish Army, must certainly be regarded as of no little importance. If Spain thinks Mr. McKinley's election to be sure, they expect no favors from him.

### Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 15, 1921

PARIS.—The one topic of conversation at the Auto Show yesterday was the announcement by the French Government to reduce the price of gas by 10% the next day. This is looked on as the direct result of all the leading Government men in France taking an interest in the industry. The motor men feel that it is one of the most encouraging moves made by the Government to help the French automobile industry.



## Jet Voyages of Discovery

By C. L. Sulzberger

MONTRE CARLO.—Every now and then the world's statesmen, benefiting from the jet age, seek to embellish diplomacy with motion. We have entered another season of official tourism. Even this miniature's sovereign prince is on tour. One is reminded of the legend that President Eisenhower ordered his roving secretary of state: "Foster, don't just do something, stand there."

The most significant of the most recent actual or projected journeys are those of President Nixon to Peking and Moscow. Nixon's proposed trip has already changed world relationships. It is hard to imagine that the results of the President's Peking colloquy could transcend in importance the mere accomplishment of arranging it.

### Bufile

Apart from this feature of the diplomatic circuit, there is an extraordinary amount of travel either scheduled or already accomplished by international leaders. Willy Brandt has called on Brezhnev and has received Emperor Hirohito who had already chatted with Nixon and Pompidou, the Queen of England and Heath en route.

Brezhnev himself went to see Tito and will visit Paris this month while his colleagues, Podgorny and Kosygin, respectively, go to Hanoi and to Algeria, Canada, Norway and Denmark. For his part, Tito is traveling to Washington as Nixon's guest—as will India's mistress Gandhi.

Egyptian President Sadat flew to Moscow; the prime minister of Malaysia will go to Bulgaria; the British foreign minister intends to visit Rhodesia and South Africa's principal black leaders (from the Zulu, Transkei and Tsamans) are awaited in London.

There is an obvious and realistic pattern to most of these journeys. Nixon's terminates 22 years of de facto U.S.-China policy. The Soviet leaders' trips are clearly designed to build new bridges and strengthen Moscow's ties with countries that might be influenced by possible Sino-American friendship.

The flurry of voyages to and from Middle Eastern lands relates to gathering tensions as the UN again debates the Palestine war

and as the threat of renewed conflict looms. The most useful trip is that of Vice-President Agnew to Turkey and Greece.

The vice president is representing Nixon in Iran as the shah celebrates the 2,500th anniversary of the founding by Cyrus the Great of a Persian empire and, in doing so, entertains a cluster of international stars. Since Nixon himself was not free to take part in this event it is fitting that the No. 2 man should delegate for him.

But it is not fitting that the occasion should serve as an excuse for Agnew to also visit Turkey and Greece. This should not be a Cook's tour and geographical propinquity—the relative nearness to Iran of Turkey and Greece—is no satisfactory substitute for important political timing.

The Turks are in the throes

of an unpredictable political crisis which is unlikely to be resolved by the vice president's soothing talents. And the fact that he will spend the weekend in Greece en route back to Washington is calculated to inspire nothing but trouble.

Agnew's presence in Ankara and Athens will be deliberately interpreted in those capitals as at least an inferential blessing by Washington on respectively tacit and open dictatorships. At a moment when U.S. public opinion, especially as expressed through congressional bodies, has induced the State Department to order its ambassador in Athens to establish personal contact with the principal leaders of the Greek opposition—touching off rebuffs from the dictatorial regime—it is silly to counteract such a trend by an official visit.

The vice president's stopover is bound to be widely advertised by the Athenian columns who do not, incidentally, forget Agnew's Greek ancestry and will surely not be loath to stress it. Personal diplomacy is a valid, useful art when properly applied and timed but it can be counterproductive if these basic rules are ignored. While nothing but praise should be directed at the Nixon trip to Peking and Moscow, one might say of the Agnew visit to Athens what the Grand Duke of Tuscany once told a Venetian ambassador.

The envoy admitted that a certain diplomatic mission was foolish but added: "I am not surprised; we have many fools in Venice." The grand duke replied: "We also have folly in Florence but we take care not to export it."

## Where the Heart Calls

By Yehudi Menuhin

MOSCOW.—It is with deep feeling that I address you tonight for I stand here not only as a musician but as a Russian Jew, as one whose parents were born in this land, for which they both retain a deep attachment.

I am, therefore, if you will accept me, not addressing you as an outsider, but as someone whose feelings for and interests in Russia are deep and constant and who would wish, if you would grant me your understanding, to express a little of what he feels might constitute the role of this vast, great and varied land in today's disrupted world.

That I should speak of such things as a musician is perfectly in order, for did not music in the first democracy, Greece, represent as important an element in the conduct of government as many more mundane and less elusive factors?

Herein lies the consummate danger, for it is the discipline and logic of music and its consequent harmony that should be put to the service of mankind, not its surface value as propaganda; it must be envisaged in its deepest and most serious significance as the expression of what cannot be

put into words. Therefore, as musicians it behooves us all to watch very carefully, else it will be said of us what is said of the military, e.g., that war is too important to be left to the generals.

If we are obliged today to confront the gravest problems of humanity—those of total survival or annihilation of life, those of total madness or equilibrium, those of total fear or trust, wisdom, humility, open-mindedness, bridging every difference in tradition, background, speech or attitude—so must we by the same token, at the same instant and in like measure, live as single individuals, single plants, who belong equally to themselves, to the ground under their feet, to their loved ones, to their modes of expression, to their tastes and esthetic patterns, to their own thoughts.

Not alone to their country, not simply to their people, but at the same time to themselves, and each one freely to himself. Oh, I know how very deeply every citizen in this huge country is attached to his own particular and native region; not all of us living today are as happy as he must be.

Most centuries have seen the tragedy of exile, deportations and annihilations wrought on appalling scale.

Can we not in this era, confronted as we all are with catastrophes at beckoning-point, can we not, with steady hand and clear eye steer our countries, flexibly and skillfully, as all good sailors, accepting winds of change, differences of national temperament, with faith in ourselves and in others, rather than succumb to that panic that always results in drastic and arbitrary solutions inevitably driving us on to yet more dangerous shoals?

May we yet live to see the day when every human being can dwell where his heart calls, whatever his creed, race or occupation.

And here we come back to music, to that penetration of one single man's ears, heart and soul, of that central core inside each one of us which partakes of now and of eternity.

We need to redefine so much of our common parlance in order that in its synoptic significance it would become the *lingua franca* that is music:

Strength would mean courage and support, not force and domination.

Work would mean the pleasure of being of use to oneself and the community.

Pleasure would mean the satisfaction of work well done.

Leisure would be that state of mind and body in which both work and pleasure are seen as indivisible.

Love would mean service of the highest kind.

Protection, that which is offered but never imposed.

Discipline, that which is summoned from inside, never from outside.

Progress, that which is concerned with the widest conception of man's needs and never at his cost.

Freedom, that liberty one does not enjoy at another's expense.

Could we but apply ourselves to this kind of thinking, we might throw off the burdens under which history and create a really new, Planetary Philosophy fit for our young who are searching so intently today.

The American violinist Yehudi Menuhin made these remarks before the International Music Congress in Moscow.

## Letters

### French Banking

I would like to thank you for printing the two letters of Mr. Hugh-Jones (Sept. 30 and Oct. 1) concerning the effect of current French policies on the bank accounts of those of us resident in France and I would urge you to devote some news space to this problem. There is need for more discussion and explanation of these policies as well as for more concerted action to bring home to the French authorities the justice of our position.

JOHN P. SONTAG.

Paris.

### The Guillotine

Thanks for Don Cook's good guillotine story (Herald Tribune, Oct. 13). I read an Associated Press feature two years ago that said Dr. Guillotin did not invent it. He merely pushed its adoption through parliament in order to provide uniformly democratic executions for the poor, who were then being hanged, and the rich, who enjoyed a swordman on a velvet-covered chopping block.

A similar machine shows up on a 1521 engraving now in a German museum. The first French one was built by Tobias Schmidt, a piano maker, in 1792. But while France executed only 1,910 persons between 1825 and 1895, Hitler had 20 guillotines built in Germany which severed 16,500 heads between 1933 and 1945.

The last "Monsieur de Paris" who would be about 72 if still alive, was Andre Obrecht, a retired master mechanic in an auto plant. He got the job in 1951 on the death of "Red Man" Henri Desfontaines, his uncle—there were 150 other applications for the job. Obrecht was quoted as saying "The machine is the best guardian of society. Those who are urging an end to it might

someday be the first to demand its return, if a series of attacks and particularly nasty crimes follow.

The present guillotine, which Obrecht built himself in 1953, is stored in a big box at La Santé prison in Paris and sped to various sites in a Citroen station wagon.

Much of the AP information came from the book "Tu Ne Tueras Pas" (Thou Shalt Not Kill) by Paris attorney Albert Naud.

R.A.

Paris.

Dr. Guillotin introduced his bill in the French National Assembly in December 1789. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, he based his proposal on a make-shift execution machine of a blade between two uprights which had been used in Milan in 1703. After his bill became law, the first guillotine was built in a Paris hospital. No mention is made of the builder, but possibly it was piano maker Tobias Schmidt.

In any case, after "satisfactory experiments" on several dead bodies, the machine was judged to be in working order, and was first put to official use in April, 1792. A highwayman named Fellestar was the first man to be guillotined in France. Your correspondent is correct about Andre Obrecht having succeeded Henri Desfontaines, and then retiring as France's last official executioner. Your clips let me down on this point.

Paris.

### Metro vs. Subway

Concerning Mr. Levitt's letter "Metro vs. Subway" (Herald Tribune, Oct. 11) and his hyperbolic comparison of S.N.C.F. carriages to oxcarts, let me quote from "The New

Yorker" of Oct. 9. First, from "The Talk of the Town," page 38.

"Dialogue between a woman passenger and a conductor on a train headed for New York from Tomkors:

W: When will this train get to New York?

C: It should be there in an hour ago.

W: I hope we make it."

And from the same issue, page 122, in an article by Galvin Trillin called "U.S. Journal: Manhattan," this on New York subways (and why, among other reasons, Mr. Trillin prefers his bicycle):

"... The New York subway system, for instance, is the only subway system I have ever encountered that places almost all of its maps inside the trains—so that a passenger who has spent five minutes wringing from the map the information on how to get to the Brooklyn Bridge has also spent that five minutes on his way to Queens Plaza. It is apparently subway policy that announcing to passengers why the downtown express has not been by for fifteen minutes or why they have been in a dark tunnel for half an hour would constitute a breach of security."

Mr. Levitt neglects to mention the current difficulties of A.M. TRAK in bringing order to U.S. passenger train service; the fact that Rohr Corporation (builders of San Francisco's much publicized BART system) is studying the present interest of social anthropologists in (primitive) subway mob behavior.

As for oxcarts, give me one every time that departs and arrives on schedule, and let Mr. Levitt take the PATH back to New Jersey.

PAUL S. DEEMS.

Verailles.

## Sen. Muskie Makes Shift In His Talk

By David S. E.

WASHINGTON.—Sen. S. Muskie broke the cause of Democratic reform Wednesday, in a shift in Muskie's tactful past six weeks, since the committee chairman Muskie points with a reformer, who have been his candidacy, and it is a number of the party and labor politicians, who looked on him with a 1972 nominee.

Whatever the net maneuver, continued shift in Muskie's tact past six weeks, since the committee chairman Muskie points with a reformer, who have been his candidacy, and it is a number of the party and labor politicians, who looked on him with a 1972 nominee.

He told black leaders last month it was impolitic to put a bid on the ticket in 1972. He told the Liberal Party New York and said to acknowledge the American liberalization.

In joining the fight dog Hughes Wednesday the displeasure of Nat Law Lawrence F. O. leaders of the AFL-CIO, two-thirds of the Nat membership membership along with the labor-dictate, Mrs. Patricia Harris.

The reactions last week to Muskie's intervention both the obvious and less apparent advantage new strategy.

The most common was that, as the Muskie is damaged, into any fight and how you strike at a king, y him," recited one veteran, recalling that Roosevelt forces in 1944 dump Al Smith's convention chairman, the they had the votes to put Hughes over, not have the leverage against the strenuous of O'Brien, labor's Al others working the of The presumption, labor's political, deep have been turning into Sen. Hughes' list will add Wednesday their list of grievance the Maine Democrat.

### The Gait

On the other hand action strengthened the party's left, with him with some surprise, Muskie drew more the reformers for his old Sen. George McGovern, whose Hughes was more a presence, but it was di being what was month, Hughes' top Iowa, headed by ex-L. ert Fulton, will form for President Comm would not have had Muskie ducked Wedn

The costs to Muskie regulars may not be widespread as suppr Southern conservative states' Marshall. "Muskie hurt himself organization leaders more important issue were inclined to view tolerance, Richard J. governor of New Jersey battleground for the voted against Hughes he still planned to support for Muskie last

Whatever their incli tions, reformers at alike were left with

presumption that Muskie candidate who is de taken on his own ter acts like he was stre

ed," said one Nation tee member, half in and half in puzzle

Of the five hopeful ed to the National Wednesday, only 4

pointed bars, with rivals, gliding at their in a way a candid

normally do if he is later need their hel

George McGovern lanced by Muskie as is here to let us in

his position on 4 Court nominees, as

reference to McGovern, quickly recanted, for Court nomination of

Byrd of West Virg the best attempt at

"I decided long ago said, "it's better to position on an issue no position at all."

It was a good line, Muskie, but it has fit the Muskie w wading into fight out for the past six



## Israel Claims It Scared Off Syrian Planes

SCUS, Oct. 14 (UPI)—Syrian fighters scared off a formation of Israeli planes which were flying over the Lebanese border, overflying the occupied Golan Heights, Israeli officials said today.

## Numeiri Poses 26 Cabinet

SCUS, Oct. 14 (UPI)—Sudan's President Numeiri announced today that he had named a 26-member cabinet for his new government. The cabinet is the largest in Africa, he said. Numeiri named as president, including South Sudan, where he has been fighting the Sudanese government for years. The cabinet is the largest in the Sudan, he said. Numeiri named as president, including South Sudan, where he has been fighting the Sudanese government for years.

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ROYAL SWING—Jordan's King Hussein misses ball in recent match between Royal Amman cricket club of Jordan and team from British Embassy staff in Amman. But he didn't miss many and his team won by a large margin—175 runs to 90.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT)—Mrs. Phoebe Wolkind Ephron, 57, who with her husband Henry Ephron had been a successful Broadway and Hollywood writer since 1943, died yesterday after a long illness.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT)—Doris Doree, 62, a dramatic soprano who had sung with the Metropolitan and Covent Garden operas, died Tuesday in a New York hospital, apparently of a heart ailment.

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## Paris Metro Runs Again After 9 Days

Normal Service Due  
Today as Strike Ends

PARIS, Oct. 14 (Reuters)—A 2-day strike by Paris Metro motormen collapsed today under pressure from the government, the public and the motormen's unions.

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## SHERATON NOW OPEN IN TEHRAN, IRAN

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## Bishops' Synod Told Church Must Start Promoting Justice

By Edward B. Fiske

ROME, Oct. 14 (NYT)—Delegates to the third Synod of Bishops turned their attention today to what they can do to promote world justice and were told that the best place to start is in the Roman Catholic Church itself.

Before preaching against injustice in the world, said Archbishop Teopisto Alberto of the Philippines, the church must be sure to appear just in the eyes of others.

He questioned whether the church in various countries is careful to pay "fair compensation" to its own employees, whether it encourages freedom of speech within its ranks and whether it always administers church property as "the patrimony of the poor."

Archbishop Alberto spoke as the synod, attended by more than 300 bishops and others from around the world, began to shift its focus from the crisis in the priesthood to the theme of world justice.

The synod fathers are still scheduled to have small-group discussions on practical issues of the priesthood and council leaders have not yet been chosen when voting on these matters will take place.

An analysis of the formal presentations on the priesthood crisis indicates that a majority of speakers favored some change in church policy to permit the ordination of married men in situations of shortages of priests. A vigorous minority has opposed such a move, however, and no one is sure how far the synod will go in the direction of authorizing experimentation with a married clergy.

Many speakers, especially those

from Northern Europe, Canada and Latin America, have urged a policy of ordaining married men where a serious need exists but in the context of reaffirmation of the general principle of celibacy for priests.

However, Antonio Cardinal Sarmore, the prefect of the Congregation for the Sacraments, who some say is close to papal thinking on the subject, told the bishops that they should not go any further than suggesting special appeals to the Pope in individual cases.

In his introduction to the justice theme, Archbishop Alberto, who was supposed to reflect preliminary documents submitted to the synod by national conferences, urged the bishops to produce "not general principles but specific action."

The archbishop stated that the church itself has indulged in "an accumulation of wealth that causes identification of the church with the rich and powerful while reducing its credibility when it does seek to speak out against injustice and to promote justice."

He also said that church leaders have sometimes forced their employees to "accept less than just pay under the pretext that they work for a charitable institution while we ourselves have not imposed (the same) frugality and austerity on ourselves."

East Europe Curbs Eased  
VATICAN CITY, Oct. 14 (Reuters)—The Vatican today took another step toward improving its relations with Eastern Europe, confirming it had dropped a ban on Hungarian priests taking part in politics and lifted



**THAWED RELATIONS—Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, with Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D. Minn., trying out new snowmobile on Soviet Embassy grounds in Washington Wednesday. Standing is Lowell Swenson, president of Arctic Enterprises, who presented it to Mr. Dobrynin as a goodwill gesture.**

an excommunication order imposed on three Hungarian clergymen who violated the ban. The Vatican action took place

after the 1956 Hungarian uprising when the reigning Pope was still the staunchly anti-Communist Pope Pius XII.

## Hirohito Home, Says Amity Will Require 'Further Efforts'

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (NYT)—Emperor Hirohito of Japan returned home from his European tour today and told his people: "I feel deeply that further efforts will be needed to achieve international friendship and world peace."

He thus seemed to have sensed the mood of many Japanese, who were bewildered but not angered by the often cool and occasionally hostile reception given the emperor in Western Europe during the last 18 days.

A senior Japanese official said the attitude of Europeans had been a signal to the Japanese people that the war has not been forgotten. It is a time for reflection for us, to see what we should do to overcome those feelings.

The emperor flew here from Alaska, where he was met by Gov. William A. Egan during a refueling stop for the Japanese jetliner. The informal greeting contrasted to the ceremonies here when President Nixon welcomed the emperor Sept. 26, the first time a Japanese monarch had set foot on foreign soil.

Sate at Airport  
In Tokyo, the emperor and Empress Nagako were met by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, Premier Eisaku Sato and other Japanese dignitaries and the diplomatic corps.

After several hours, the emperor stepped before television cameras, unrolled a scroll, and said that although he had appreciated the generally warm welcome in seven European countries, Japan must exert greater efforts to improve its image abroad.

Then he was driven to the palace.

The Japanese reaction to the trip was perhaps best summed up by a news executive of the Japan Broadcasting Corp., better known as NHK, which had sampled its viewers. "Most of them," the executive said, "were sobered by the realities of our international relations."

"They seemed surprised," he said, "that the name of Hirohito was connected with those unpleasant aspects of the war."

The television networks and the daily papers generally emphasized the positive aspects of the trip but did not dilute the protests during it.

Younger Generation Affected  
The NHK executive said that the younger generation had been particularly surprised by the adverse reception.

An Englishman here reported, for example, that he had been asked by a young Japanese friend born after World War II, "Did we really do all those bad things during the war? Please tell me about them, I want to know."

Among older people, the reaction was somewhat different. The NHK executive said that his office had received a number of calls complaining that the live television broadcasts were putting too much attention on the incidents and not enough on what the emperor and empress were doing.

**Heinemann Convalescing**  
BONN, Oct. 14 (UPI)—West German President Gustav Heinemann, 72, has been released from an Essen clinic where he underwent surgery for a detached retina on his left eye Oct. 1, his office said today.

## Twins, 84, Die On Same Day

BIELEFELD, Germany, Oct. 14 (AP)—Fritz and Emma Meinert, who were born as twins 84 years ago, have died on the same day.

Fritz Meinert, a retired house painter, was critically injured in an automobile accident on Oct. 2.

His unmarried sister, who had not heard of the accident, took to bed that same day complaining she was not feeling well. Five hours after her brother died, Emma Meinert passed away.

## British Drop Drunk Charge Against Defector

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Police today dropped drunken driving charges against Oleg Lyalin, the Soviet trade official whose defection last month led to the expulsion of 105 Soviet diplomats.

A representative of the director of public prosecutions said it was "not in the public interest" to proceed with the case.

The charges against Mr. Lyalin, 34, were "driving while unfit through drink" and "failing to give breath and laboratory specimens." He was arrested early on Aug. 30 when police stopped his car in central London.

Mr. Lyalin was released on bail of £50 put up by the Soviet Embassy, but he failed to show up for his hearing. At this time the Soviet official defected, giving information which set off the spy scandal.

## 3 Asian Child Die in U.K. Fire Arson Suspect

BRADFORD, England, (Reuters)—Police today launched a murder hunt in this industrial town today after three Asian children died in a fire at their home. Five of every male are to be covering families in streets.

Forensic experts said could have been poured from door and through box and then ignited the fatal fire. The child from smoke asphyxiated bedroom as the hallway.

The fire was the 18th immigrant homes in since June. About 30,000 live in a Bradford, while Manchester.

Chief Superintendent Hinchliffe the city's police hunt in this murder hunt in this industrial town today after three Asian children died in a fire at their home. Five of every male are to be covering families in streets.

But he said there evidence to suggest the was the work of a group attacking immigrants.

**Woomera Launch**  
CANBERRA, Australia (UPI)—Supply Minister Garland announced a successful firing of a rocket in south Australia sure celestial X-ray. The Space Technology Centre Netherlands and cont X-ray experiment design Astrophysical Laboratory.

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## PARIS MOVIES

## Superb Simenon

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 14 (IHT).—Some novels make satisfactory films; some do not. The cinema has often done Somerset Maugham, Rex Beach, Blasco Ibañez and even Henry James credibly. What it has done on occasion to Dostoevski and Conrad is incredible. The limitations of their medium appears to be unknown to the purchasers of movie rights. Thus, James Joyce's "Ulysses" has been filmed and now Proust is promised.

The prolific Georges Simenon is an author who transfers to the screen with ease. This is scarcely surprising because his novels show not only a dramatist but a photographer. They are packed with vivid incidents, violent conflicts, intriguing figures and persuasive atmospheric detail. With the haste necessary to the motion picture he draws his characters and sets his scenes and then plunges one into a narrative of binding intensity.

## Best Seller

Earlier this season a film version of his grim novelette of the Parisian tenements, "Le Chat," was seen, with Simone Signoret and Jean Gabin lending it his tritonic impact as its irreconcilable old couple. Now a celluloid edition of another Simenon best seller, "La Veuve Couderc," has arrived (at the Colisée). An admirable adaptation in every aspect, it is destined for popular and critical success.

A tale of wider appeal than "Le Chat," it tells of a middle-aged peasant woman who is at odds with her late husband's relatives over the property she has inherited along the canal banks near Dijon. She engages a young vagrant, an escaped prisoner, as a farmhand, and, in her loneliness, falls in love with him. But he prefers her young niece, and his wooing of her becomes another bone of contention in the family feud. The drama moves relentlessly to a climax of general slaughter, made more poignant and compelling by the lyricism with which its director, Pierre Granier-Deferre, has caught the beautiful background.

Simone Signoret is magnificent as the fierce, embittered widow, and Alain Delon, an actor of unfailing charm, scores with a moving portrayal of the hapless felon. There is effective acting in support as well, with Olivier Fiolle as the farm girl of easy virtue and arrested mind and Jean Tisseur as the senile grandfather, yet another cause for dispute among the relations.

"Boulevard du Rhum" (at the France-Musées and the Mercury) begins brightly with some scenes of an illicit liquor fleet trying to break through the U.S. gunboat patrol off the Florida coast during Prohibition. There has not been an amusing comedy about rum-running since "12 Miles Out" and



Alain Delon and Simone Signoret in "La Veuve Couderc."

"Bottled (in Bond)," both of them of dry-era vintage, and this opening serves as a welcome novelty. Lino Ventura is a bootlegger sailor operating under treacher-

ous command in the West Indies. Going to the movies one night in Fort-au-Prince, he becomes enchanted with a silent star. He plasters his cabin with

her photographs and then, by chance, meets her when she is on a holiday in Havana. She tempts him into a grandiose romance, and there is a strained attempt to cartoon the mad 1920s in the fashion of "The Boy Friend."

Erigiste Bardot is the cinema queen, which provides her with the opportunity to mimic the mannerisms of the mute screen's heroines and to caricature the Charleston-possessed flapper of the spoken sequences. The buffoonery, alas, broadens beyond control and things become silly and tiresome, the farce seeming to have lost its rudder. A firmer directorial hand was required to impose a distinctive style. A fetching idea and a promising start land joltily on the rocks after the first hour. There are, however, some entertaining bits, including Joe Turner of the Calaveras seen at the piano of a Kingston honky-tonk.

Charlie Brown of the comic strip has been engagingly animated in the cartoon film "For a Good Man, Charlie Brown" (at the Monte-Carlo in English). One follows him on his visit to New York to take part in a national spelling bee after he has to his own surprise won a match in his home town school. He fails to triumph in the greater contest, but he proves his mettle and courage, ridding himself of his inferiority complex. It makes a most agreeable hour and a half, an original movie, filled with pleasant humor.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times criticizes the new movies:

"Millhouse," Emile de Antonio's study of the political career of Richard Nixon, put together with newsreel footage, television kinescopes and take-outs from political spots that Nixon made as a presidential candidate, is a "Dostoevski-like collage of the American scene as represented by the man who, in De Antonio's portrait, seems always to win when he loses and lose when he wins," relates Vincent Canby, "whose speeches are as barren as the California desert, whose rhetoric consists mainly in answering questions no one has asked, and who can't even tell a funny story, or a reminiscence, without somehow sandbagging himself into exposing a lot more of his fantasy life than any man need decently do." De Antonio has "no special interest in balanced reportage, which is as antithetical to his concerns as it is to those of superior fiction," Canby says, "and 'Millhouse'... is superior fiction."

"Sacco and Vanzetti," directed by Giuliano Montaldo, screenplay (English and Italian, with English subtitles), by Fabrizio Onofri and Mr. Montaldo, got a mixed review from Vincent Canby. "If you believe, as I do, that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent," says

Canby, "then you will probably be moved—in spite of your better cinematic judgment—by 'Sacco and Vanzetti,' an Italian film that elects to play on our best prejudices rather than make a reasonable or eloquent plea for truth." The protagonists emerge in the film as "something like flesh and blood characters... the result of the screen presence of the two intelligent actors who play them"—Glen Maria Volonte, who played in "A Citizen Above Suspicion," as Vanzetti, and Riccardo Cuccolla, as Sacco.

"In the Family" is a program of six short subjects produced by members of four different families, showing at the Whitney Museum of American Art. The museum, "which favored such packages as 'Films by Women' in its first series, again is making a valid, collective point in its second season," writes A.H. Weller. "As might be surmised, the selections illustrate, if only obliquely, that blood and talent do mix occasionally with rarely boring effects." The films are: "Permutations," by John Whitney Sr.; "Terminal Self," by John Whitney Jr.; "I Shapira and Son," by Barry Shapira; "Conversations in Vermont," by Robert Frank; "Fragments," by Mike Kuchar; and "Portrait of Ramona," by George Kuchar.

## Restoring Loveliest Ruin in Germany

By John M. Pearce

FRANKFURT (IHT).—After a quarter-century as "Germany's loveliest ruin" and almost a decade of political controversy, Frankfurt's bombed-out opera house will be restored. It will never again be used for opera, but the organization presiding over an aggressive fund-raising campaign plans to turn it into a municipal concert and convention center, if it can overcome the city government's lukewarm attitude.

"Our aim is to open the house in 1975," Fritz Kroeger, manager of the Opera House Association, says. The Victorian building, architectural relative of the opera houses in Paris and Vienna, dominated Frankfurt for more than a half century until March 22, 1944, when the British dropped incendiary bombs on the city. While fire fighters concentrated on residential and industrial areas, the opera house burned to a blackened stone shell.

The architectural legacy of Richard Lucae of Berlin was first believed damaged beyond repair. It was left to decay, and a new opera house was included in the rebuilt Municipal Theater complex near the River Main. However, in 1949 engineers found that the structure was still sound.

## Two Fronts

Efforts to rebuild the old opera have had to move on two fronts, fund raising and political maneuvering. Frankfurt's Social Democratic government, which owns the ruin, has contended all along it could not finance a rebuilding while other crucial areas—especially schools and hospitals—needed money. But it has given the association permission to make plans and do some exterior work on the building's facade.

However, dissension continues. A few weeks ago Fritz Dietz, the mayor, who founded and heads the association, predicted that the major building would begin soon, and less than a week later two city officials publicly contradicted him. Examination of the ruin wasn't yet finished, they said.

In addition to the ownership problem, the city's help is essential because the association is depending on it to guarantee the substantial loans that will be

needed to finish the reconstruction. Kroeger said the association has about 11 million marks in gifts or pledges so far, and estimates that another 10 million will come in when serious work begins. But he thinks the project will cost 40 to 45 million, and the balance will have to come from mortgage banks—which have promised low interest rates if the city guarantees that they will be repaid.

Money has already come from many sources, including Mr. Dietz said. American and Israeli Jews who fled Frankfurt as refugees before World War II. Mr. Kroeger said that they have given several hundred thousand marks, with the understanding they will remain anonymous. The association has held subscription concerts and has just finished a month-long lottery on the busy Hauptweiche, transfer point for many of the city's tram lines. Prizes ranged from expensive cars to bars of soap.

Mr. Dietz's family has lived in Frankfurt for hundreds of years, and his contacts helped. "I have many friends here, and they gave big sums," he said. To meet the city's numerous conditions, the association plans to rebuild the old house as a concert and convention building. Its large hall will seat 3,000 concertgoers, and a smaller one could accommodate 800 people for

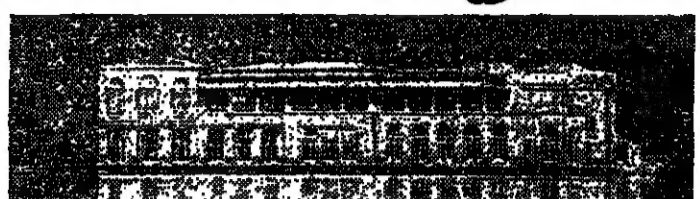
meetings and 400 to 500 for an event.

Mr. Kroeger said experience with its which has 270 seats (110 of them concert association certain meeting hall in Frankfurt be self-supporting.

"We know every bit will be a concert," he says, now held in the house, which has performances almost would move to the while concert and bookings that now to Century Hall in Frankfurt would be shared. Not even the project supporters how could be an opera house at the time it was a "Truth, Beauty, G 1880 until Hitler director and Jewish the opera produced avant-garde works. But it never recovered Nazi 'reorganization' man theater.

One result is that of the rebuilding at the American or British damage. "As far as I ed, Hitler burned it, but they remember terness the fact t troops used the building quarters in 1920.

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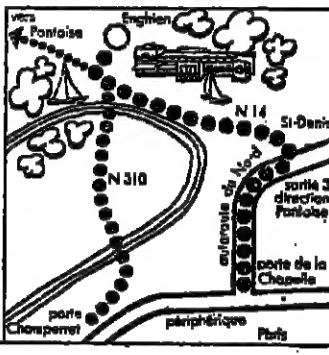
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Oficina de la Promocion de la Moda,

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## Ready-to-Wear Season

By Hebe Donay

PARIS, Oct. 14 (IHT).—French ready-to-wear is attracting thousands of visitors (including 20,000 buyers), but so far it has no organization to cope with the press, which is coming in increasing numbers.

The 22d Salon du Prêt-à-Porter (Oct. 23-29) is international and includes all sections of ready-to-wear: run-of-the-mill, large-scale industry, boutiques and deluxe. It will spread over three floors and 55,000 square meters and include 800 exhibitors. Its main function is not to advertise clothes; it is to sell them. So, journalists trying to find their way around are often badly received, if at all.

By doing a lot of walking around, a fashion journalist may come out with a faint notion of what the general trends for next spring will be. But even that is doubtful because there is so much prattling in those salons that a great many houses now hold back half (and the better part) of their production in their warehouses—which they open only to serious, hard-cash customers.

Outside the Salon a great number of trend-setting ready-to-wear firms hold shows outside the salon.

But they are scattered all over town, sometimes in remote locales, and the shows stretch over two to three weeks. So, any foreign journalist who tries to cover the

Paris ready-to-wear showings in a few days is in for a hard time.

What is needed is a thorough editing job on the part of the houses and a compact, coherent schedule of the kind which is already routine in New York and Florence. In Florence, for instance, capsule showings parade at a fast tempo in one place (Palazzo Pitti) and the whole thing is over in three days. Anybody interested in getting a second look can always go to Palazzo Strozzi, the equivalent of the French salon at the Porte de Versailles.

French couture, with its Chambre Syndicale, has had a strong backbone. Right now, French fashion is at an in-between stage which could be quite dangerous. If the press is discouraged from coming to the ready-to-wear salons (because of lack of coordination) and also quite coming to the couture collections (because of the thinning out of top names) it may fall into the habit of bypassing Paris altogether.

The ready-to-wear season opens in Florence next Monday. The French take over on Oct. 23. As for Spain, spokesman Countess of Quintanilla has announced that couture collections will be done away with altogether, and the Spanish will concentrate on ready-to-wear with showings in Barcelona and Madrid.

## Coin Collectors

The German-American coin club in Wiesbaden, Germany, will sponsor a coin show on Oct. 17 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Rocker NCO Club, Lindsey Air Station. Admission is free.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

## AU VENT D'ALVOR

FACE A NOTRE DAME, RUE LES CHAUS

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(w) A.G.P. Fund \$21.25

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## Japan Aims to Play Greater Monetary Role

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP-DJ)—Japanese government's top men on international monetary matters today served notice in Tokyo that Japan's monetary policy is being formulated on a new basis, and that it will play a greater role in the world monetary system.

Mr. Kashwagi, Japan's chief spokesman on international monetary matters, said today that Japan's monetary policy is being formulated on a new basis, and that it will play a greater role in the world monetary system.

Mr. Kashwagi said the yen has a national management curbing its growth to maintain its value to the dollar for 20 years to the August event, he said.

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## EEC Warns Europe Faces Slump

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP)—EEC officials have warned U.S. officials in the past few days that "the European economic situation is deteriorating," and suggest that if Mr. Nixon's new economic policy (NEP) is pursued without relief, the U.S. government will have to take responsibility for having pushed Europe into a broad-scale recession.

They cite, especially, the 10 percent surtax on one of the new U.S. "protectionist measures" that are certain to be used as a pretext for escalating retaliatory measures.

At the same time, these officials offer as a "personal opinion" that the United States is "entering a period of second thoughts" about the international phases of the NEP.

"The American government is well informed of the evolution of opinion in the other countries," one EEC official said. He mentioned particularly that the

## New U.S. Policy Held Responsible

West German government was disillusioned because it had "not been rewarded for friendly behavior." The higher deutsche mark rate combined with the surcharge and the disadvantages of new tax proposals and the "Buy American" investment credit, creates "a strong diminution of the competitiveness of German industry," he asserted in a meeting with newsmen.

"The U.S. authorities," he asserted, "are looking for a stillment, and as quickly as possible."

The European officials hinted that the United States will eventually raise the price of gold modestly as its contribution to a general realignment of exchange rates.

The cotton accord, concluded under U.S. pressure, was due to expire on Sept. 30, 1970, after being in force for eight years. Its extension for three years was negotiated by a 30-nation GATT committee with only Japan and Israel holding out.

## Oil Producers Set Demands

VIENNA, Oct. 14 (UPI)—The nations that own most of the world's oil exports finished work today on a multimillion-dollar bill to be presented to Western oil companies to offset the decline in the dollar's value.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) said central bankers from OPEC's 11 member states ended a three-day meeting here by drawing up recommendations to guide members in talks with oil firms expected to begin soon.

The exact amount recommended was not announced, but oil sources and reports abroad indicated the OPEC nations will demand an increase of 5 to 7.5 percent in the "posted price" of an arbitrary figure used to compute the taxes which the oil companies pay to the oil-producing nations.

This will be only an interim increase, with a more exact figure to be fixed when the exact devaluation of the dollar is set. OPEC is also expected to demand that the increase be retroactive to Aug. 15, the day the dollar started floating.

## Kodak Profit a Record; BankAmerica Net Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT)—Eastman Kodak's sales and earnings were the highest in its history in the 12-week and 56-week periods ended Sept. 5, the company reported yesterday.

Third-quarter net was \$125.74 million, equal to 78 cents a share, an increase of 8 percent from \$115.37 million, or 71 cents a share, earned in the period last year.

For the nine months, earnings were \$362.02 million, or \$1.75 a share against \$279.26 million, or \$1.37 a share for the corresponding 36 weeks of 1970, a gain of 1 percent. Sales were up 5 percent to \$2,031 billion from \$1,928 billion.

Its chemicals division sales were up 4 percent to \$149.23 million, the company said.

BankAmerica Corp. reported a net profit of \$4.01 million a year earlier.

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## Dow Off 10.44 As Investors Await Phase 2

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT)—A jittery stock market took a severe pasting today as prices fell to their lowest level since the Friday before the famous "Nixon rally" on Aug. 16.

The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled 10.44 to finish at 878.36, with selling by chartists and traders late in the session accentuating the decline.

In the final half hour, the Dow cracked below 880 on the charts, which was considered to form an important support level.

Reasons for the setback—more than 1,000 issues dropped on the New York Stock Exchange—included confusion over Phase 2 of the economic stabilization program, as well as some worry over a possible deterioration of profit margins.

## Barclays Bank Cuts Rates, New Competitive Era Seen

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Oct. 14 (NYT)—Barclays Bank, Britain's largest, ushered in a new era of rate competition in this country today by cutting the interest payable on both loans and deposits by 0.5 percent.

The move pegged Barclays' prime rate (known here as the blue-chip rate) at 5.5 percent and the deposit rate at 3.5 percent.

John Thompson, chairman of Barclays, which has \$18.8 billion in deposits, including overseas subsidiaries, said he hoped the move would provide "a stimulus to borrowing and a spur to industrial activity."

However, the other big British banks declined to follow its lead, at least today. Midland Bank and Lloyd's Bank declined comment. However, a spokesman for National Westminster, the No. 2 bank, said, "We do not readily see the advantage of a 0.5 percent drop."

## Japan Renews GATT Pact Regulating Cotton Trade

GENEVA, Oct. 14 (NYT)—Japan has ended its year-long holdout against renewal for three years of a pact regulating international trade in cotton textiles, it was announced here yesterday.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the 78-nation agency that oversees international trade relations, said that Japan had accepted the renewal of the cotton accord until Sept. 30, 1973.

The move apparently ended the threat that the issue could further complicate the already strained three-year-old textile dispute between the United States and Japan. Washington wants a limitation of Japanese shipments of man-made textiles to the U.S. market.

The cotton accord, concluded under U.S. pressure, was due to expire on Sept. 30, 1970, after being in force for eight years. Its extension for three years was negotiated by a 30-nation GATT committee with only Japan and Israel holding out.

## U.S. Owes \$3 Billion in 'Swap' Drawings

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (WP)—The elaborate international "swap" network designed to shield U.S. gold and other assets from attacks by currency speculators, ended last Aug. 15 with the United States \$3.1 billion in the red, figures released by the Federal Reserve System showed yesterday.

The outstanding debt represented the major part of the record \$3.8 billion drawings the United States made on the network during the tight from the dollar earlier this year.

The swap network is an agreement among the 14 member nations of the Bank for International Settlements which enables central banks to borrow each other's currency in order to meet short-term demands. Swap drawings are normally repaid or renewed in 90 days, but since the network suspended operations at the request of President Nixon on Aug. 15—and may never resume—the settlement of the outstanding U.S. balances is one of the matters currently being negotiated by Treasury Secretary John B. Connally and representatives of the other governments.

The report on the swap drawings—more than three times the largest amount the United States had ever drawn before—was contained in the semi-annual report

## One Dollar—

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP-DJ)—The following are the late or closing international exchange rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

STERLING (per \$1): 2.4875  
Belgian franc: 46.825  
Deutsche mark: 3.36  
Free Fr. (per \$1): 2.4875  
Guilder: 3.36  
Swiss franc: 2.4875  
Yen: 360

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In view of the growing international monetary uncertainties our Bank exercised increased restraint in the Euro-business. Business turnover, however, continued to grow; the volume of loans expanded; new issue business attained record heights, and security transactions improved considerably.

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هذه امانة الأصل

pan Gold Markets

Oct. 14, '71

Oct. 14, '71	Oct. 13, '71	% Chg.
43.54	43.62	-0.08
43.57	43.67	-0.10
43.62	43.64	-0.02

Similar per ounce.

Market Summary

Oct. 14, '71

Commodity	Active	New York
Wheat	400,000	81%
Barley	200,000	30
CP	120,000	25%
SP	120,000	25%
CP	120,000	25%
SP	120,000	25%
CP	120,000	25%
SP	120,000	25%

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Commodity and Unit	Time	Year ago
WHEAT		
Coats, Amber, R.	1.44	28%
Coats, S. Santos, B.	1.44	37
TEXACO		
Printhead 64-68 38% rd.	37%	26%

WHEAT

Stocks: 100,000 (1971) Jan. 1980, 100,000

Iron, S. Port, 1971, Jan. 1980, 100,000

Steel scrap No. 1, 1971, Jan. 1980, 100,000

Lead, 1971, Jan. 1980, 100,000

Copper, 1971, Jan. 1980, 100,000

Zinc, 1971, Jan. 1980, 100,000

Aluminum, 1971, Jan. 1980, 100,000

Silver, 1971, Jan. 1980, 100,000

Gold, 1971, Jan. 1980, 100,000

Commodity Indexes

Moody's Index (Base 100)

Dec. 31 (1931)

Nominal, 1 Asked

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 14, '71

World sugar No. 11 March '72	4.78
May '72	4.83-58
July '72	4.88
Sept. '72	4.91
March '73	4.94

World sugar No. 12 March '72

May '72

July '72

Sept. '72

March '73

Foreign Stock Indexes

Today

Prev.

High

Low

Amsterdam

Brussels

Frankfurt

London

London 500

Madrid

Paris

Sydney

Tokyo (m)

Tokyo (o)

Zurich

COTTON No. 2

Oct. 14, '71

Oct. 14, '71	Oct. 13, '71	% Chg.
43.54	43.62	-0.08
43.57	43.67	-0.10
43.62	43.64	-0.02

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We'll open your account, and send your deposit receipt and your bank book by return mail.

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1000

...interesting everywhere.

Oct	32.42	32.60	32.42
Dec	32.12	32.40	32.10

32.43	Spanish
32.17	

**Territories**

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

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10

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.







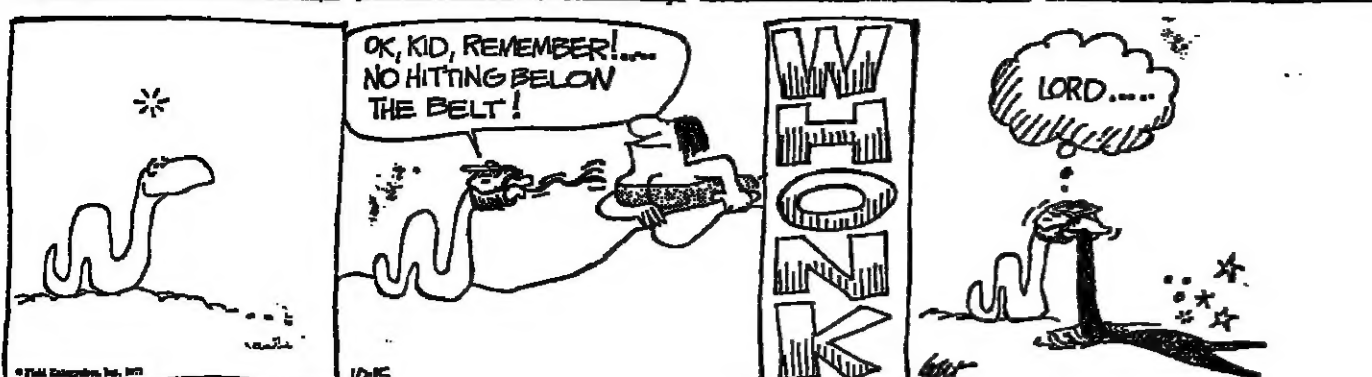




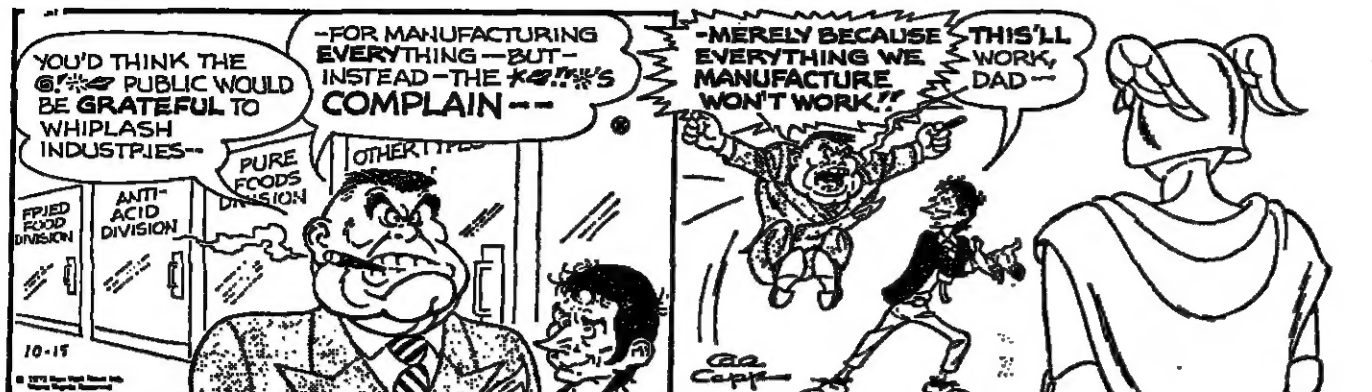
PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



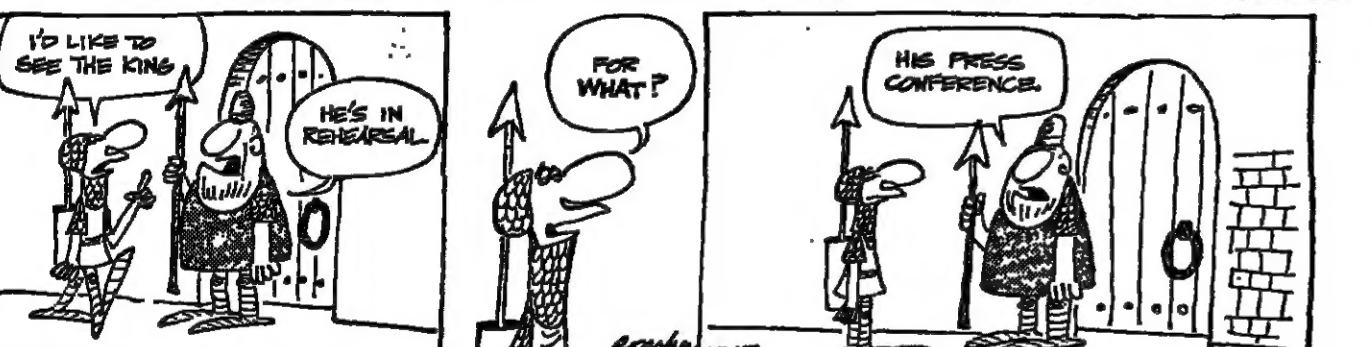
MISS PEACH



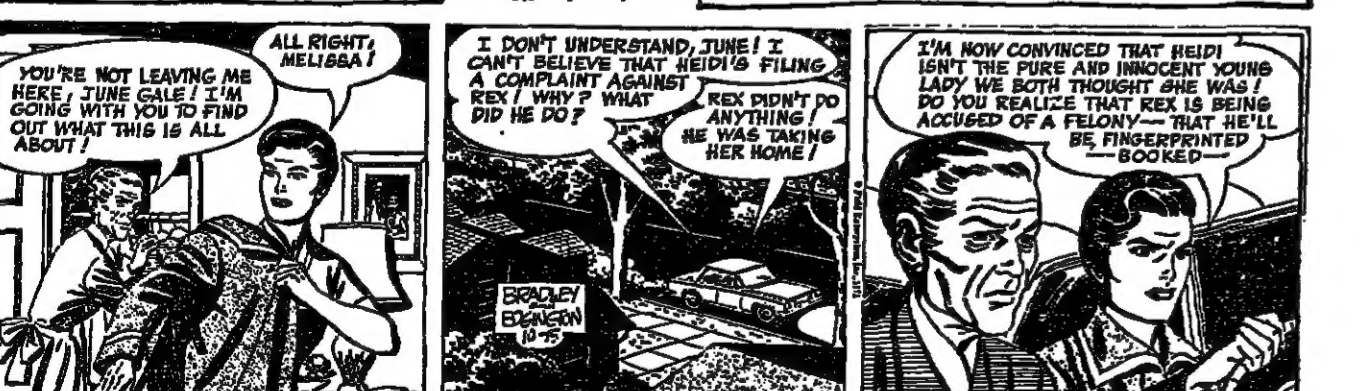
BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGD



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South on the diagrammed deal chose to open one no-trump, a precision bid showing 13 to 15 points, instead of an orthodox one heart. North followed Stayman with two no-trump, a game invitation that South accepted.

East won the opening diamond lead with the ace, and shifted to a low club. This was ducked to the king, and West continued in clubs. After winning the ace, South led a heart to dummy's queen.

The revelation of the bad heart distribution was a blow to the declarer. East won with the king and returned a club, removing dummy's queen, and apparently leaving South with no way to make a ninth trick. After South cashed the ace-queen of spades this position was reached:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ K 9 5 3	♥ A Q 4	♠ K 10 9 7 3	♥ A
♦ Q 5 2	♣ Q 7 6	♦ K 10 9 8 3	♣ A
♠ J 8	♥ 10	♠ J 8 6 5	♥ 9
♦ Q 10 9	♣ 9	♦ J 8 6 5	♣ 10 9 7 3
♠ J	♥ 9	♦ J	♥ 8

South had a good clue to the distribution. West had begun with

a heart void and apparently five diamonds and four clubs. That left room for exactly four spades, so West was headed for trouble. The heart jack was cashed and West was able to part with a diamond.

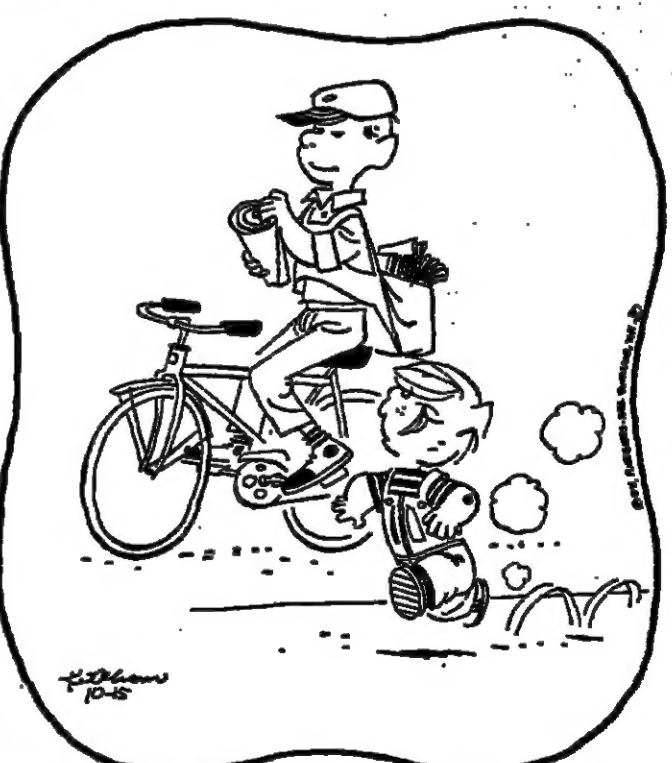
But when a dummy was led to the ace in dummy West had to abandon his last club. This was a preliminary squeeze to set up an endplay. The declarer followed the spade king by the spade nine. West won with the jack, and had to lead from the diamond queen at the finish.

Perhaps this is why he has written "Cruising Speed." Here, look at my life, he seems to be saying—do I sound sinister, as I go about my daily rounds? Do I seem to be conspiring against justice and decency? Do I strike you as a man who doesn't care? His opening page, however, almost undermines his purpose. It is about his dog. One thinks of a younger Nixon on television with his dog... of Arthur Godfrey playing with his dog for 20 minutes on his national book-up... and feels measurably that the poor dog has become the trademark of sincerity, as if it would bark or bite its master otherwise. On this context, Lyndon Johnson's celebrated boasting of his dog by the ears should be re-examined for all its conceivable nuances.

Fortunately, the dogs are soon disposed of—unwisely in a limousine—and by page two we are deep in the texture of Buckley's quotidian frenzy as a charismatic figure, hero of a controversial political position, editor of a

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 N.T. Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 ♣ Pass 2 N.T. Pass  
3 N.T. Pass Pass  
West led the diamond eight.

DENNIS THE MENACE



'MY DAD USED TO DELIVER PAPERS, BUT HIS THROWN' ARM GAVE OUT AN' NOW HE HAS TO WORK IN A OFFICE.'

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WOPHO  
ASTEE  
ROYLOP  
INTOAR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: NEWSY BRAIN GENIUS FORGER  
Answers: What spices always are—IN "SEASON"

## BOOKS

## CRUISING SPEED

By William F. Buckley Jr. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 257 p.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IT seems to me that, in listening to or reading William Buckley, many people—I'm tempted to say "most"—judge the truth or value of what he says not in its own terms, but according to their personal estimates of his "sincerity." Even when they concede that he is correct in a particular instance, some dismiss his position as a "put on"—for them, facts are disqualified in coming from his mouth. Truth is seen as necessarily homely, simple, sentimental, violent, ugly, born in the bowels rather than the brain. Buckley's appearance, accent and idiosyncrasies all militate (I use the word advisedly) against him. He does not frown, sweat or unduly agonize in giving birth to his ideas; he is rarely moved by that "passion" that seeing the light is supposed to inspire. In fact, he appears to be something of a cold fish, and the inevitable assumption is made that he is toying with his audience and his guests on "Firing Line"...

...that, being immensely rich and idle, he has nothing better to do than mock the man in the street and throw monkey wrenches into the machinery of democracy. Perhaps this is why he has written "Cruising Speed." Here, look at my life, he seems to be saying—do I sound sinister, as I go about my daily rounds? Do I seem to be conspiring against justice and decency? Do I strike you as a man who doesn't care? His opening page, however, almost undermines his purpose. It is about his dog. One thinks of a younger Nixon on television with his dog... of Arthur Godfrey playing with his dog for 20 minutes on his national book-up... and feels measurably that the poor dog has become the trademark of sincerity, as if it would bark or bite its master otherwise. On this context, Lyndon Johnson's celebrated boasting of his dog by the ears should be re-examined for all its conceivable nuances.

When John Kenneth advises him to "give" the whole thing, television, journalism, television, turning... and come to deny and write books. It is only books that Buckley answers that have already been written the most part, and then he could write. Perhaps, he says, it is in life to try to know. He can only try by "a sense of social" That's why he does things manding—and often things he describes "diary."

I'm inclined to be living through these with him, one would almost paranoid to anything but what he

Mr. Broyard is a Times staff book critic

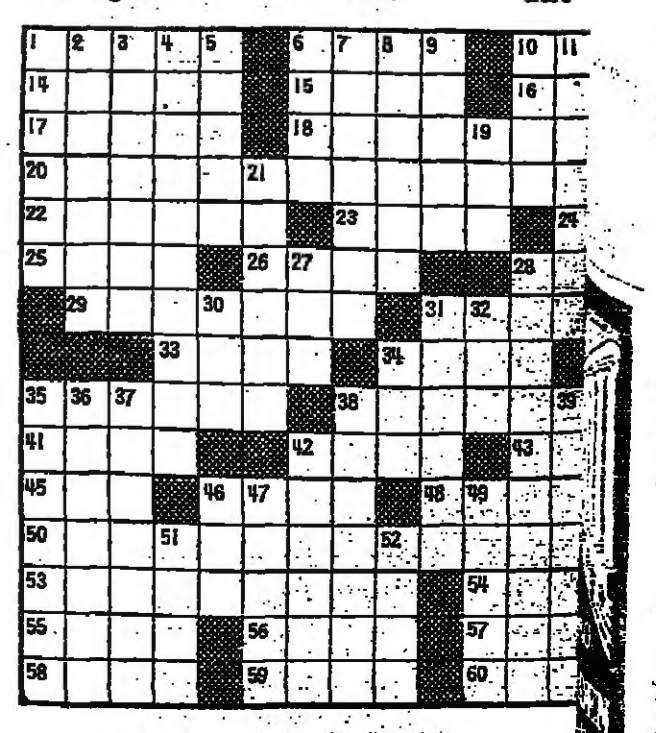
## Solution to Previous Puzzle

PLAIN BLAIR HORSE  
ALISA RADIO QUEEN  
SPAT IDEA LIVED  
TESTED STRIVERS  
ENTRIES SLIDE  
BRISBANE MAISSAU  
BRISBANE MAISSAU  
ALL PANEL SOFAS  
TEETER SEATS  
INNOCENT BATTERY  
LEECH YAPLE PARE  
LATHIE KIER EVER  
STIES REPS REDS

## CROSSWORD

By W

- ACROSS
- Knit the brow
  - Broadway musical
  - Merry prank
  - "I—parade"
  - Acme
  - Willow
  - Needs—(is exhausted)
  - New England
  - Ansten novel
  - Rodent
  - Ancient Asian kingdom
  - Sold in Soho
  - Stiff hair
  - One side of a die
  - Eleventh-century date
  - Harness rings
  - On an even keel
  - Awful
  - Provender
  - Mosey
  - Moses
  - Belgrade figure
  - Horse color
  - Old Irish stronghold
- DOWN
- Schubert's "König"
  - Hector
  - Expendis
  - English dramatist (1860-1745)
  - Arizona, New Mexico, etc.
  - via
  - Critic Downes
  - Fit to
  - Placed in a lonely spot
  - Headland
  - Cons
  - Doers: Suffix
  - Jargons
  - Diadem
  - Surfboard
  - Kingsley title
  - Machine-shop fixture
  - Thomas or Horace
  - Orbit points
  - No more than
  - Bit player
  - Dear Ger.
  - Kettled
  - Reticon
  - Grasshcr
  - Emoter
  - Road
  - Map ab
  - Peregrin spot
  - Type of
  - Wine: I
  - Monk's
  - De Lan
  - Whale
  - Cardin
  - Visit
  - Disord
  - In two
  - occasi
  - Expedi
  - Nonsen
  - Famou
  - "There
  - Ameri
  - Topogr
  - Shosh
  - tribe









## Baker

**Prof. Roman Jakobson**  
...went into hiding.

**Caroline Kennedy**

The children of the late President John F. Kennedy have said in affidavits to a New York court that a free-lance photographer has harassed and frightened them, and even trailed them to Greece.

Their mother, Jacqueline Onassis, is seeking an injunction against the photographer, Ronald Galella, whose pictures have appeared widely in magazines and newspapers.

John F. Kennedy Jr., 11, said in an affidavit that the photographer, who usually operates around the family's Manhattan apartment near Central Park, once showed up when he was driving a speedboat in a bay off the Greek island of Scipios, where his stepfather, Aristotle Onassis, has a home.

"Unexpectedly a fishing boat was directly across my path," young Kennedy said in his affidavit. "I had to swerve and almost capsized in order to avoid a collision." He said Galella had been taking photographs from the fishing boat.

His sister Caroline, 14, told of going to Central Park with her mother to take a tennis lesson.

"At the tennis court," she said, "Mr. Galella began jumping around me, blocked my path, made embarrassing remarks and pushed a camera in front of my face."

Judge Irving Ben Cooper of U.S. District Court reserved decision on Mrs. Onassis's application for an injunction and continued temporary restraining order prohibiting Galella from harassing the children.

The photographer is seeking \$1.3 million in damages, charging that Secret Service men guarding

the children have interfered with his livelihood. He is also a federal judge's ruling that the Secret Service's immune from the suit.

The government has Mrs. Onassis in seeking junction.

\*\*\*

Danny Kaye is going on raising tour Saturday, and will take him to Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, India and France will be going in his UNICEF ambassador world's children. A fly tour, said a UN station emphasize the "stolen UNICEF's work on the women and children to term social and economic plans of the 3 countries."

Kaye made a similar 4 years ago when he filmed "ment Children," which shown in theaters and on sion.

The comedian will a funds in Europe and North lica.

\*\*\*

It had to be the world omelet. A truck stand 5,000 dozen eggs was Wednesday on a Flori bridge. The fuel tank ign driver Brown Murph of Beach, Fla., scumpered a the tractor truck, without injuries. Murph said h from tire, causing him the side of Niles Channel 26 miles east of Key Was was backed up on the Florida Keys Highway 1 than four hours.

**TURN TO  
SPORTS PAGE**

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